

No. 16,286.

號十二月七年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

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NOVEL MEDICINE.
Some Remarkable Cures by
Gunpowder.

Dr. John H. Clark, one of the leading homeopathic consultants in London, and the first to appreciate the value of common black gunpowder for all kinds of blood poisoning, has explained to an "Evening Standard" representative the wonderful curative effects of gunpowder in the following manner:—
"In February, 1913," he said, "I contributed some observations on the subject to the 'Journal of the Homeopathic Society.' Gunpowder has been winning laurels for itself almost ever since. Gunpowder contains three mighty agencies—sulphur, carbon, and saltpetre, all of which have an action on the blood. I can say this, all my friends take gunpowder with them to the front, not to use against the Germans, but to fight against septicæmia from septic wounds."
"It is also an extremely valuable form of preventive medicine. My nephew, who has travelled extensively and is an officer in the Army at present, tells me that the North American Indians have long taken gunpowder for snake bites. It is known to the shepherds and farmers of Suffolk, who take it for head and butter. Now I hear that in the Military Hospital at Dover, many wounded soldiers have been successfully treated with this strange yet simple remedy."
"I commenced gunpowder on the notice of all my military confreres. More and more cases came to my notice where gunpowder has achieved satisfactory healing results. The wounds of soldiers heal cleanly under the influence of gunpowder, and, though the gunpowder can be obtained in tablet form, it is common gunpowder manufactured in ordinary gunpowder factories. Potassium poisoning, poisoning from metals that have been unsuccessfully treated, to say nothing of various kinds of preventive measures, yield to this potent and appropriate remedy."
"There is a substantial demand for gunpowder, which is generally supplied in the strength of 32," said a homeopathic chemist, who questioned by our representative. "It has been successfully used, with splendid results. Wounds heal quickly, and there are no after-effects. It is a very good skin disinfectant, and many officers on active service have learnt to use this remedy. It is ordinary black gunpowder, not smokeless powder."

MASTER DIVER OF EUROPE.

Many Adventures Under Water.

The death has occurred at Dover of Mr. J. J. Murphy, the "master diver of Europe." While on Admiralty service at Dover Dockyard, after patriotically refusing an engagement at a high figure, he contracted a fatal chill.

Mr. Murphy was engaged in many dangerous enterprises and his experiences were well known.

On November 20th, 1907, when part of the staging of the new foundations of Blackfriars Bridge collapsed he was sent down, and succeeded in securing the bodies of the victims, which had been pinned beneath the wreckage. For six years he was engaged at Gibraltar building the detached breakwater which is a wonderful achievement in block-setting and underwater concrete work.

During the Spanish-American war he repaired a ship which sprang a leak near Barbados. While he was at work a fight occurred among the crew of Spanish and natives, and he was dropped a considerable distance. Eventually he was hauled up, but when he reached the deck he was almost lifeless.

Owing to a prevalent shortage of labour, the War Office has promised the Board of Agriculture to grant a furlough to a limited number of soldiers to assist farmers in hay farming.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
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First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and salary, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.
Hongkong, July 13, 1915.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1913,
£23,622,185.

Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
H-Fire Funds £3,399,114
H-Life & Annuity Funds £16,185,180
Sinking Fund Account £8,513

Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,188
Life and Annuity £1,973,269
Revenue Marine Department £83,692
Other Receipts £40,193

£5,533,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURTIN.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

Biographies of over 5,000 people

who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is 6 (12/-) or 83 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of 'Who's Who in Japan' will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cents, to Korea and China 40 cents and to Europe & America 70 cents or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—

"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western."

practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, or the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kurtin is a skilful editor and has done his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5, 1-chome, Uchiyama-cho, Kojima-cho, Tokyo.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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A. G. G. Code 5th Flr.
Hongkong, September 1, 1915.

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11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Compondors, order representing Bank Notes.

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Hongkong, July 6, 1915.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
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Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
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FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
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ENO, & CO., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE for
the Six Months ending 30th June 1915 will be
PAYABLE on THURSDAY 22nd July, on
which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be
obtained on Application at the Com-
pany's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the
22nd July to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both
days inclusive) during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF Two
DOLLARS PER SHARE for the Six
Months ending 30th June 1915 will be
PAYABLE on THURSDAY, 22nd July, on
which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be
obtained on Application at the Company's
Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the
22nd July to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both
days inclusive) during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.Dairy Butter.....\$1.10 per lb.
Dairy-milk Butter.....\$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter.....90 ..
Pastry Butter.....80 ..
Cheese.....70 ..MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Preparation
of the most powerful
nature, it is a
specific for all
forms of Biliousness,
Indigestion, Constipation,
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It is a powerful
stimulant of the
liver, and a
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Disorders.
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stimulant of the
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Disorders.
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stimulant of the
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Disorders.
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stimulant of the
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Disorders.
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respiratory system, and a
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Disorders.
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excretory system, and a
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Disorders.
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Disorders.
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stimulant of the
endocrine system, and a
specific for all
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Disorders.
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stimulant of the
muscular system, and a
specific for all
forms of Muscular
Disorders.
It is a powerful
stimulant of the
skeletal system, and a
specific for all
forms of Skeletal
Disorders.
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stimulant of the
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specific for all
forms of Integumentary
Disorders.
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stimulant of the
sensory system, and a
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Disorders.
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motor system, and a
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Disorders.
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Disorders.
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involuntary system, and a
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Disorders.
It is a powerful
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central system, and a
specific for all
forms of Central
Disorders.
It is a powerful
stimulant of the
peripheral system, and a
specific for all
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Disorders.
It is a powerful
stimulant of the
entire system, and a
specific for all
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Disorders.If you happen to be late your meals will
be Out of Order and Promptly served
just the Same. Only at the ALEXAN-
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GIn the Wonderful "Pall Mall" Turkish Blend you get all
the rare qualities of the world's choicest tobaccos—flavor that's
mellow, sweet, delightful—rich fragrances and exquisite mild-
ness found only in the highest types of Turkish and domestic
leaf. This quality has made "Pall Mall" the largest high
grade selling brand in America to-day.

THE LUSITANIA INQUIRY.

WOMEN AND THE BOATS

So far as the public hearing is concerned, the Board of Trade inquiry into
the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania on May 7, by torpedoes from a sub-
marine off the coast of Ireland, was concluded yesterday (June 17) Judgment
will be delivered in due course.Mr. D. A. Thomas, of the Cambrian Combine, and other South Wales col-
lieries, gave evidence that, after hearing all the facts, he desired to modify his
view that there was very little discipline on board at the time the ship was
sinking. Witnesses paid tribute to assistance rendered by the crew, and some
said that after the order from the bridge to get women and children into the
boats, a contradictory order was given to stop lowering boats and take the
women and children out of them.Lord Morsey (Wreck Commissioner) presided with Admiral Sir E. S.
Ingfield, Captain D. Davies, Lieut. Commander Hearn, and Captain J. Sped-
ding, acting as assessors.The Attorney-General (Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P.), the Solicitor-
General (Sir P. F. Smith, K.C., M.P.), Mr. P. J. Brennan, and Mr. Dunker
represented by Sir Ellis (Cairnes) were for the Board of Trade; Mr. Butler-
Aspinall, K.C., Mr. Laming, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Maxwell (instructed by Messrs
Hill, Dickinson, and Co.) for the owners, the Cunard Company, and the cap-
tain; Mr. Donald Macdonald, K.C., M.P. (instructed by Messrs. Charles Russell
and Co.) for the Canadian Government; Mr. G. A. Scott for representatives
of Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt; Mr. Thomas Scanlan, M.P. (instructed by Mr. H.
Z. Deane), for passengers; Mr. Rose-Tanes, K.C., and Mr. E. W. Wickham
(instructed by Messrs. Thorpe and Co. and Messrs. Walton and Hurd) for
passengers; Mr. Carter for the Ship's Stewards Union; Mr. Clement Edwards,
M.P. (instructed by Mr. Alexander Smith), for the National Union of Sailors
and Firemen; Mr. W. L. Marshall for the Marine Engineers' Association; Mr.
I. D. Langton, on behalf of Mr. Charles Frohman and Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Frohman; and Mr. Thomas Priest for Mrs. Leigh Boyd and Mrs. Lissetter.

SUBMARINES REPORTED.

John P. V. Jones, chief steward, de-
posed that he was crossing the main
companion-way when he was told that a
torpedo was approaching on the starboard
side. He went to the side, and saw a
torpedo about sixty to seventy yards off.
It struck the ship, about twelve yards
from where he was standing.
Several members of the crew gave
similar evidence. The ship's carpenter
said he examined the boats before leav-
ing New York, and they were in perfect
condition. In answer to Mr. Edwards,
the carpenter said he did not take sound-
ings after the torpedo struck the ship.
"If I had," he added, "I should not
have been here to tell the tale." (Laugh-
ter.)The captain of the ship, William Tur-
ner, recalled by the Attorney-General,
said that the collapsible boats were on
slides on deck. The slides would not
prevent the boats from getting away.
Had you removed the slides when you
came to the danger zone?—No.
Or taken any steps to make it more
easy for these boats to slide automatically
into the water?—No.
Ought you to have done so?—I do not
think so.You were anticipating the likelihood of
torpedoes?—We were.
Did you not think that it would be an
advantage to passengers to have these
ready?—Yes, but they would slide across
the deck if the ship listed if they were
loose.It would not have been right, then?—
I don't think it would.
Mr. Edwards: After the torpedo had
struck the ship, how soon did you make
up your mind that you were going down?
—About ten minutes after.If the taking of the soundings depend-
ed upon the carpenter, it is clear that
no soundings were taken?—That is right.
After the torpedo struck the ship, did
you give any order as to watertight
doors?—They were closed immediately by
the second officer.After it struck?—When it was coming.
He had had orders to do it from me.
Did you not think as responsible officer
of that ship that when something had
happened that there should have been
an inspection to see if all the doors were
closed?—That order had been given be-
forehand.ANOTHER TORPEDO.
Frederick O'Shea, assistant surveyor, evi-
denced that he saw a torpedo pass the
stern of the ship from port-side to star-
board. That was after the two torpedoes
struck the ship. He was formerly in
the Navy, and was certain he saw a
torpedo pass from the port-side.S
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Every well, and the stewards and steward-
esses behaved exceedingly well and heroi-
cally, and the first and second-class pas-
sengers behaved very well and without
panic. His first impression was that
there was very little discipline of organi-
zation at all, but he would rather modify
that view now all the circumstances were
known.Sir P. F. Smith: Were any women
or children excluded from the boats?—
No. I was the last to leave from my
side.

BOARD OF TRADE QUESTIONS.

The Attorney-General put in a list of
twenty-one questions submitted by the
Board of Trade. They included:

Were there any troops on board?

Did the Lusitania, before leaving New
York, comply with the requirements of
the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to
1906, and the rules and regulations made
thereunder?

Was the vessel armed?

Did any cargo or other thing on board
explode or ignite or increase the damage
caused by any torpedo?What measures were taken to save
life? Was proper discipline maintained?Was any loss of life due to any neglect
by the master? Does any blame attach
to him?

Does any blame attach to the owners?

Mr. Rose-Tanes called three passengers,
one of them, Mr. B. W. Cairnes, said
that a boat with about forty persons in
it was found to leak directly it touched
the water. There were no sailors in the
boat. Some gentlemen tried to bale it
with their hats, but in a few minutes it
was level with the sea. He jumped out
and swam, and saw the boat floating
head up.By Mr. Aspinall: But for the passen-
gers that boat would not have been in
the water. He did not think it could
have been damaged in lowering.Mr. Priest called Mrs. Lissetter, who
stated she distinctly heard the second
officer say:"Get into the boats, women and children
first."Sir P. F. Smith, in answer to the Pres-
ident, said that the percentages of saved
of the total crew and passengers had been
worked out. They were:Crew.....41.17
Passengers.....37.5With regard to the passengers the per-
centages of saved were:Female.....34.6
Male.....34.8

Children.....27.1

Short addresses by counsel concluded
the proceedings in public. Today ad-
dresses will be heard in private on the
evidence taken in camera with regard to
the communications made to the Lusitania
by the Admiralty before she was
torpedoed. It is expected that the Pres-
ident will take time to consider his
judgment, and that due notice will be
given.STRANGE SEQUEL TO
MONTROSA STORY.About the middle of the first week of
June the crew of the Russian barque
Montrosa, bound from Hull to New South
Wales, landed in England and reported that their
vessel had been sunk by a German sub-
marine in the North Sea. A curious sequel
to this story has now come to hand. On
June 3, a fisherman named Sam Hadden
observed in the North Sea a three-masted
barque in full sail. He immediately hailed her,
and as he received no reply, he scrambled
aboard with a comrade. He found that the
vessel had been deserted and that they
were in possession of an undamaged prize
worth many thousands of pounds. Hadden
and his mate navigated the barque to
Bridlington and claimed her as a prize.
Apparently the barque struck something in
the night and the crew in a panic rushed
the boats without waiting to ascertain
the extent of the damage.Mention of Tracery, says Capt. Coe in
"The Star," interests with interest the
following extract from "Auld" in "Hors
and Hound":—"A few days ago I was
talking to a gentleman well qualified to
know all that was worth knowing about
Mr. Belmont's horse, and gleaned some very
interesting information respecting him.
First, I was told that Tracery did a fast
gallop in his early two-year-old days that
showed him, very superior to Lordess.
After this the gentleman unfortunately developed
"horror" and could not be trusted to say
in the year 1911. During the winter and
early spring 1912 he did most of his work
with two-year-olds, and although pretty fit
when making his first appearance on a
racecourse in the Derby, was not really
topped up. Tracery was upset by this race,
but got round all right by Ascot,
where he beat the Two Thousand Guinea
winner Sweepstake II. In the St. James's Palace
Stakes. This victory caused the owner to
change his mind, and he again covered over
Sweepstake II at Goodwood. Maher thought
this was only was Tracery the best horse
he had ever ridden, Bayardo not excepted,
but that he could not be beaten for the St.
Leger. Maher, who had been retained for
Tracery at Doncaster, was disappointed
when his employer, Lord Rosebery, decided
to start Champion, and consequently Bel-
lhouse was wired for at the last moment to
steer Mr. Belmont's representative. As
Tracery was rather restive at the post,
which annoyed the horse, which that on
the barrier going up he fairly took charge
of his rider and, running away from his
field throughout the contest, was never
seriously challenged.

WANTED.

POSITION by a young lady with
experience as Typist and General
Office assistant. Apply "S.A."
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

WANTED.

In September, a furnished or unfur-
nished House on the Peak, for a year
or longer.P. C. JENKIN,
Princess Buildings.

Hongkong, July 5, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION
ORDINANCE.THE PUBLIC are informed that the
PERMANENT PASSESS issued by the
Proctor Marshal will not be available
after August 7th next. Any person desir-
ing to renew a PERMANENT PASS
should give notice to the Carrier Ser-
vice of the Police Station in full, the
reasons for his request, the places to which
he desires to proceed, the average number
of journeys made out of the Colony a
month, and at the same time return the
Permanent Pass in his possession.
If the application is granted it will be
necessary for the applicant to forward two
copies of his photograph, and call person-
ally at the Central Police Station.
The size of the photograph should be
about 2 x 3.C. M. I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, July 17, 1915.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIANIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, July 9, 1915.THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS
AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Members will be held on
THURSDAY 22nd July, at 4.30 p.m.,
in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILD-
ING, for the purpose of considering and
if thought fit passing the following Resolution
authorising an addition to the Rules:1. That the Rules be altered by the
addition of the following new Rule to be
numbered XXII, viz:—"Any Member who is the subject of
a nation between which and Great
Britain a state of war exists shall
"ipso facto" cease to be a Member."By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS
AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of the Members of the ASSO-
CIATION OF EXPORTERS AND
DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held
on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1915, at
4 o'clock p.m., in the CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT
BUILDING, for the
following purposes:—(1) To receive the Report and Accounts
of the Committee for the year ended
31st December, 1914.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN
ENEMIES (WINDING UP OR-
DINANCE 1914).AND
IN THE MATTER OF DEHN MEYER
AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN
ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE
MEANING OF THE SAID
ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURESITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince
Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish Marican
Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and George
Road, Singapore.TO BE SOLD
By
PRIVATE TENDER.The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as
the last day for the acceptance of tenders.
Copies of the Particulars and Conditions
of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained
on and after the 22nd June from the
Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore
or from the undersigned.SIESSON AND DELAY
16B CHANCE ALLEY, SINGAPORE,
Solicitors For The Liquidator.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915.

INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
above Company will be closed as from
17th INSTANT to 15th PROXIMO both days
inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1915.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,
and Light Refreshments.ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

TYPHOON SIGNALS

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals and actions on the Mainland on Signal No. 1, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, E. M. S. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises Ltd., and F. O. Quarters, Lyseum.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

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A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Cable Used: A. L. A. R. C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Waiwai
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT HIGH TIDE	AREA OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock Kowloon	700	100	10	12	10,000
No. 2 Dock Kowloon	250	50	10	12	3,000
No. 3 Dock Kowloon	250	50	10	12	3,000
Point Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100	20	10	12	1,000
Point Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100	20	10	12	1,000
TAI-KOK DOCK					
Commodore Dock	400	100	10	12	5,000
ABRIEKEN					
Hope Dock	150	30	10	12	1,500
Lamb Dock	150	30	10	12	1,500

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 19.

Telegraph, British steamer, 4,800, J. H. Goodwin, Singapore July 14, General.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Mail Service to Canton (Chinese Post Office), Wanchow and Samshui is resumed from to-day, parcel post excepted.

The Parcel Post Service to Italy, Tripoli, Benghazi, Benghazi and Libya is temporarily suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Inward Mails.

America (ex Persia), Empire, 19th July.

Mails will close for:

JAPAN VIA KOBE.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

SWATOW, AMOY, FORMOSA VIA TAIKAO.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

HAIPHONG.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

NINGPO, SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 21st July.

STRAITS.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

WEIHAWEI, CEEFOO & TIENSIN.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

EUROPE VIA SIBERIA.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, Ceylon, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA VIA TAIKAO.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

STRAITS & INDIA VIA CALCUTTA.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

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Per Kure Maru, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd July.

SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, Ceylon, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.



TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS

Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant super-creamy emollients may do for the skin. Sample each free by post. Address F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. 3. Sold everywhere.

MAKERS OF WAR MATERIAL.

Amateurs in Overall.

Mr. W. R. Giff, Hon. Secy. of the Volunteer Munitions Brigade, formed in the City of London for week-end work at Woolwich Arsenal, writes:

"We had an extremely enjoyable and, as we were assured, successful day at Woolwich Arsenal on Sunday. The Arsenal authorities decided that the convenience of organisation would be met by our starting on a small scale. We include stockholders, stock jobbers, a hair-dresser, representatives of Lloyd's Exchange and the banks, a plumber, a solicitor, an ironmonger, an electrical engineer, and an engine fitter."

Before the day was out the Arsenal officials, gratified as by stating that they were well pleased with what we had done. Woolwich Arsenal is an amazing hive of industry, and nothing has pleased us more than the splendid bend of friendship and co-operation which we have established with the union workmen. Truth to tell, we wondered how they would take us. They warmed up to us from the start, and we were great friends in a very short time."

We stayed in the works all day, except when the time came for meals, when we held picnic in the grounds. We finished healthily tired, and with healthy dirty hands

FROM BATHTIME TILL BEDTIME

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101

USES FOR

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MUSLIN DRESSES

and

USEFUL OVERALLS.

MUSLIN and STRAW

HATS.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

King of Greece's birthday (1813).

General Memoranda.

Friday, July 23 :-

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

Monday, July 26 :-

8.11 p.m.—Fall Moon.

Wednesday, July 28 :-

H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. B. Brown & Co., Ltd., 100 Queen's Road, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. G. G. STREET & CO., Ltd., 20 Cornhill, London, E.C. 4. G. G. STREET & CO., Ltd., 20 Cornhill, London, E.C. 4. G. G. STREET & CO., Ltd., 20 Cornhill, London, E.C. 4.

SCOTLAND.—FRED. L. SMITH, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW FREEMAN & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange, Bâle, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 301 Broadway, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, 555 Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

DEYON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Associated Companies, Columbia.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALES, 10, Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Carter, Patell & Co., Hongkong; BROOK & Co., Shanghai; KELLY & WALES, Yokohama; KELLY & WALES, Ltd., London.

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the time being, so that the Germans could walk over their unconscious bodies with impunity, it would be a sufficiently cowardly method of making war; but when as a fact, in a large percentage of cases, it kills men by a slow and torturing death, no language that I am master of can express what I am convinced every man, woman, or child would feel who saw what I have seen of the obvious agonies of great, fine, healthy men and kids under the ghastly effects of this poisonous gas.

"There in that one clearing-hospital were scores of men (and they only a small percentage of the total number who had been 'gassed') suffering in varying degrees from suffocation—the worst cases fighting desperately for every breath in ghastly pain, and many of them had been going through this torture for days."

The Italian papers also denounce the use of this weapon and emphasise the fact that Germany has, in so doing, violated the Hague agreement on this subject which she signed in 1890. The Milan *Corriere della Sera* says: "The Germans do not deny the use of these bombs; they deny their excessive perniciousness, they claim that they can be used without a dense smoke. . . . In the progress of scientific ferocity the Germans predominate once more. Do they not claim to be, and are they not admittedly, the only really great scientists in the world? . . . Oh, German system, what method! Everything in due order: murder, arson, pillage, all harmonized in the philosophy of war. Barbarians? No! The triumphs of science and philosophy have robbed the word of all meaning to-day. In an outburst of indignation one might shout at them: 'Philosophers!' But perhaps the term is too strong."

England would never have used such diabolical weapons had it not been absolutely necessary that she should do so, but to a nation of barbarians such as the Germans the only way to deal with them is to consider them savages and deal with them accordingly.

A "MOST damnable invention" is the unvarnished phrase used by the Bishop of Pretoria when writing to the "Times" regarding the use of asphyxiating gasses as a weapon. Naturally, the European papers—with, of course, the exception of those of the barbarous Germans—are full of bitter denunciations of the Germans for their inhuman methods of warfare. Field-Marshal Sir John French dealing with this charge in a recent official dispatch says: "A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their official communiqué that we were making use of asphyxiating gasses. At that time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood, but now, of course, it is obvious that it was part of the scheme. It is a further proof of the deliberate nature of the introduction by the Germans of a new and illegal weapon, and shows that they recognised its illegality and were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticism. The effect of this poison is not merely disabling, or even painfully fatal, as suggested in the German press. Those of its victims who do not succumb on the field and who can be brought into hospital suffer acutely, and, in a large proportion of cases, die a painful and lingering death. Those who survive are in little better case, as the injury to their lungs appears to be of a permanent character, and reduces them to a condition which points to their being invalids for life."

The Belgian Government has also issued a report on the subject, part of which we quote from the columns of the *Paris Temps*: "Clouds of this gas were projected and descended into the trenches occupied by the Allied troops. The gasses formed a low-lying cloud of dark-greenish color, which turned yellow as it streamed upward to the height of about 100 yards. A minute and a half after the gasses reached them the men in the trenches were seized with vomiting and spat blood, their eyes and the inside of the mouth grew sore, and they were then stricken by a sort of stupor lasting for hours."

The Bishop of Pretoria, an eye-witness of these results, paints a vivid picture of the agonies endured by the sufferers in his letter to the *Times*: "I have just come in from visiting some of our men in a clearing-hospital at the front who have been 'gassed' by this latest and most damnable invention of the German Imperial Staff, of which the Kaiser is the head. A more cruel and diabolical method of conducting war it would, I believe, be impossible to conceive. If the gas used merely knocked the men out for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are asked to state that the offertories at the services at Union Church next Sunday will be devoted to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Mount Fuji has been opened to alpine climbers for the season with fitting ceremony. The post office at Hachigome will also be opened on the 20th instant. The climbers on the first day numbered 184.

By leaping into the sea with her five-month-old baby, a Japanese woman, a seaverage passenger aboard the *Shinjo Maru*, committed suicide on the morning of June 22, when the ship was five days out of San Francisco.

Police constables Hutchins, Clarke and Langan, A104, A107 and A119, are promoted to be Acting Lance Sergeants. Vice-Lance-Sgt. Spillars, A41 and Acting Lance Sergeant Watford, A25 and Barnett, A103, who have gone home for the Front.

The bodies of two Chinese, aged about 35 and 30, have been sent to the Public Mortuary, the first that of a man who was killed by falling from a bridge while working at the Taikeo Sugar Refinery, and the second that of a seaman who fell into the harbour while walking along a plank from the junk to the shore.

Five fatal cases of bubonic plague last week (one of which occurred in Victoria) bring the death toll for the year up to 94. Two cases of diphtheria, both fatal, and one fatal case of pox (fatal) are also reported. In each instance the victims were Chinese.

The death is announced of Sgt. S. Simpson, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, which has occurred with great suddenness from heat stroke. Sgt. Simpson, who was thirty years of age, and a native of Leeds, had been a member of the Municipal Police force for some years, and was very popular among his colleagues. He was attached to West Hongkong station.

At the Taping Theatre to-day a charity performance in aid of local Chinese charities will take place. \$30,000 has already been subscribed, and the expenses of the performance are being defrayed by Mr. Li Wing Kwong. The profits are to be dispensed as follows:—40 per cent. to the Tung Wah Hospital, 30 per cent. to the Kwong Wah Hospital, 20 per cent. to the Alice Memorial, and 10 per cent. to the various Chinese dispensaries.

St. Paul's College students held another entertainment last night in aid of the West River Floods Relief Fund, as the result of which another handsome donation to the funds, apart from the \$1,000 raised last week will be forthcoming. A feature of the programme was a dramatic piece illustrating the flood disaster and the resultant suffering and starvation, staged by a number of Chinese students. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. band played selections including the favourite war march "Tipperary."

According to news from Tsingtau, the Japanese are still engaged in fishing up the ships which were sunk in the harbour. So far two German steamers have been refloated and the third will be raised in a week or two. The floating dock has also been successfully raised, and is found to be serviceable, after some needed repairs. Whether it will be used at Tsingtau or brought to Japan has not yet been decided. So far property roughly valued at ¥1,000,000 has been raised from the sea.

In granting women the right to sit in Parliament, Denmark follows an example set by China, among other countries. Two years ago one of the new provincial Parliaments of China—that of Canton—allowed women to sit in the lower house.

Two Chinese were heavily fined yesterday for looting in a crowded public house. Henderson and Ching, who were paid a visit to Canton yesterday, and a junk offered to purchase 1,000 rounds of ammunition from a Chinese. One man brought 1,000 rounds of ammunition from a junk, and the other brought 1,000 rounds of ammunition from a junk. The first defendant was fined \$1,000 with six months imprisonment in default, together with a further term of two months imprisonment. The second defendant was fined \$1,000 or six months hard labour in the alternative.

The Hongkong Jockey Club at a meeting held at noon to-day, unanimously passed the following resolution:—Any Member who is adjudged to be bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy or whose name is officially published as an outlaw or who is the subject of a notice of arrest issued by the Public Service with disgrace, shall, upon receipt of a notice from the Club, be deemed to have forfeited all his rights in the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Secretary, on the written application of such Member, after inquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-admitted shall not be called upon to pay any Entrance Fee.

M. Y. K. de Reus, who during the past five years has been Netherlands Consul-General at Hongkong, has been appointed to succeed M. von Zappeln Obermaier on the latter's transfer from Shanghai to the Netherlands Legation in Brazil.

CRAMP COLIC.

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THROUGH THE CANTON FLOOD.

(By Our Canton Correspondent.)

The general estimation of the conditions that prevailed in Canton last week must be taken conservatively. The only people who really knew the true situation are those who were actually in the flood-ridden neighbourhood. What I have to tell must be understood to apply to the locality under my personal observation. I shall leave it to others, presumably travellers who passed by on river steamers and saw the fringes through opera glasses, to make general observations and sweeping assertions.

It was my fate to be living in the heart of Sai Kwan and to be surrounded by the flood until Saturday last. On the morning of the 10th the street was full of water by noon it had invaded the houses, and by night it was two feet deep all over the lower floor. Sunday it rose slowly and by Monday morning everybody was seriously considering how to get away. When I discovered that only an occasional boat would venture to get out at all and that only for an exorbitant price, the seriousness of the situation began to dawn upon us.

Then the catastrophes began to happen. A heavy booming sound indicated the falling walls of a house, and the agonizing shrieks of the inmates told us that human beings had been crushed by the fall. In the collapse of one house in our street six persons were killed outright, and three more drowned trying to swim to safety. At the height of the flood these calamities became so common that they ceased to attract attention. In our immediate vicinity probably 200 houses collapsed.

By Tuesday the supply of city water ceased, and from that time on we were obliged to use the foul flood water for all culinary purposes. Food also was difficult to obtain and prices soared skyward. Our faithful servants would take a board or a door and swim behind it to some shop where the proprietor was still endeavouring to serve his trade. A basket would be let down from the second story and the "douring customer" placed therein his money and gave his order. The basket would then be raised and again lowered with the supplies, provided said supplies were available, a matter of great doubt. Meat was out of the question, eggs rose to 6 cents each, fish commanded 50 cents per tin, etc. Fortunately we had enough rice on hand to last, but I fear we should have starved.

To add to our distresses, there were hundreds of robbers, continually trying to pursue their nefarious business by travelling over the tops of houses. The police must be given credit for valiant work against these inhuman vampires, but the soldiers of General Lung, in hundreds of instances, not only gave no help to the police, but actually turned robbers themselves and fought against them. Many inhabitants say it is a question who stole more, the real robbers or the brutes sent out by General Lung. The nights were most hideous. It was like sleeping on a battle field, there were such showers of bullets falling around.

Dead bodies frequently floated by in the street, some burned to death in the 24-hour fire, others shot, others drowned. One of the horrible sights was the multitude of dead pigs still enclosed in their wicker baskets and the stench from all these rotting carcasses was most loathsome.

At its height the water stood at 5 feet all over our lower floor for three days, while in the street it was 9 feet deep. I think this is about the average depth for Sai Kwan. When this vast volume of polluted water drains off, leaving behind its tons upon tons of filth, the average man in the street need not be told what the probable result will be upon the health of the community. The death toll to date is reported to be far in excess of 10,000 souls, but that from the certainly coming epidemic of disease will undoubtedly be many times the above number. Comment is unnecessary and so futile that I leave it to the reader to draw his own conclusions.

LOS OF A BLUE FUNNEL LINER.

Possibility of Salvage.

Telegraphic advice has been received here, says the "Kobe Herald" of July 19, that the Blue Funnel steamer *Taiaro*, which is believed to have left London on June 19, has been sunk. No explanation is given as to the cause of the disaster. As the steamer was bound for the Straits, China and Japan it is supposed that the disaster occurred somewhere in the Mediterranean. But this is mere conjecture. The message states that salvage is being made. It is within the bounds of possibility that the ship—a comparatively new vessel—was sunk by an enemy submarine.

Lord Headley, in a speech at Windsor on June 7, said: "It is our clear duty to God to hate all devils and to make no compromise with the Evil One. Considerations as to the cost of the war are secondary, when at death grips with murderers, poisoners and ravishers, it is out of place as the exercise of mercy would be if you found a cobra under your pillow."

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, trips fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Expulsion of Enemy Members.

The Victoria Recreation Club, following the lead of other clubs in the Colony, passed a resolution expelling enemy members at their annual general meeting at the Club House. There was a large attendance.

Mr. A. P. Nobbs, in the chair, was supported by Mr. A. E. S. Alves (hon. treasurer), Mr. A. McKirdy, Mr. G. W. Sewell, Mr. R. C. Wicheell, C. J. Cooke and A. J. Lyon (members of Committee), Capt. G. P. Lamont, Messrs W. Logan, T. Hisk, A. Rodger and Crowther (Acting Hon. Secs.).

The printed report drew attention to the absence of members on active service. The war had put a stop to the evening games, and had prevented the completion of the water-polo competition and the holding of Interport Aquatics. The Committee would like to see more use made of the gymnasium.

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sewell.

The Chairman's speech was read by the Acting Hon. Secretary, as follows:—The reports are in a somewhat different form to previous years. The reason is that the majority of the members of the sub-committee who acted during 1914 were absent from the Colony and left without preparing their reports. Under these circumstances the Committee had to do the best they could. With regard to buildings, the structure appears to have now settled down and to be in a perfectly safe condition. While ants have reappeared and some repairs will be necessary in consequence. Extensive painting and colour-washing ought to be undertaken as soon as the Club's financial position will permit. The most necessary part might be done at the close of the typhoon season. A detailed list of the contents of the boat-house has been recently prepared, but it was thought necessary to publish it. The boats and swimming like other sports in the Colony, suffered in consequence of the war and it has been difficult to restart interest in it. A temporary polo league has been practically formed, and games will be commencing shortly. Some tennis and alterations have been necessary and were successfully carried out to Mr. Cooke's designs and under his supervision, and they were much indebted to him for his services. (Applause.) It seems hopeless to arouse continued interest in a gymnasium such as in Hongkong, but the building has been well used in various ways, including one boxing tournament which was so successful that others are likely to follow. With regard to the war, it will probably appear to members that considering the turnover and the prices charged the proposition of profit is unsatisfactory. There were, however, many factors which hindered improvement during 1914 in this direction. In the first place you have to remember that owing to the late date at which it was usual for the Club to hold its annual meeting, seven months of the year had gone before the sub-committee came into power. Last year within a fortnight of their election the war started and practically the whole committee was called out on active service. For the next three months, as you will easily understand, it was impossible to do anything but carry on. In the meantime prices were rising rapidly. In November a real start was made by re-calculating the cost of each item and readjusting charges which in most cases had to be raised. Means were also improved of checking stock and bar receipts had been got under way. The result was that it was only in the last month of the year that things were really working smoothly. During the year the Club lost the services of Mr. Leithman, who had been its Steward for so many years that he seemed almost to have become a part of it. Your committee did not find it necessary to fill his place as the members who carried on his work during his last illness volunteered to do so until the end of the year. Since then the whole question of the necessity of a steward has been thoroughly considered, and your committee are of opinion that with the assistance of a few sub-committees the Hon. Secretary ought to be able to manage the Club's affairs in the most efficient manner. In the event of a large increase in the membership the question might have to be reconsidered. Since the end of 1914 the Club has lost one of its best known members in the person of Mr. F. Chunyat, whose loss was keenly felt.

Coming to the election of officers and committee, the chairman said he had great pleasure in proposing as the Chairman of the Club the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. He did not think they could find a better man. He was a good sport and a strong man, and would be a wonderful help to them all. Capt. G. P. Lamont, seconded, and the motion was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. A. McKirdy said he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Crowther as his hon. secretary. He had been the acting secretary for the last two months, and was a hard-working member. He would be a very suitable man.

Mr. G. W. Sewell, seconded, said they knew well the labour and time Mr. Smith had given to the interests of the Club. They now had excellent facilities. It would be very much in the interests of the Club to have Mr. Smith as their secretary. Mr. Lamont proposed Mr. Frank Lamont, who for 18 years has been hon. secretary of the Club. It was not until last year that they had any discussion on this point.

Mr. J. C. Fletcher, seconded, said that Mr. Lamont's length of service would seem to suggest that his services had been satisfactory. He himself had experienced nothing but courtesy and consideration from him, and he had not found anyone who was devoted to the Club more than Mr. Lamont. He was no longer secretary, but an honorary secretary especially had to put up with a lot from people with funds and fancies, and he thought there were very few who related how Mr. Lamont had done his work for the Club (applause). Mr. Crowther said circulars had been sent round by Mr. Gaskell offering his services as hon. secretary. Had he any right to solicit votes when he was not even a member?

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day:—Typhoon west of the Ladrones or Marianas Islands. Direction unknown.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The Directors' Report in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1915, presented at the seventeenth annual meeting held at the head office of the company at 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, 12th July, 1915, stated:—

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ending 31st March, 1915.

New Business.—New applications received during the year amounted to \$8,088,936.00.

Policies were issued for \$6,093,113.44 and applications for \$1,135,520.55 were postponed or declined.

The total Insurance in Force on 31st March, 1915, amounted to \$3,440,005.45 of which policies to the amount of \$337,376.71 were re-insured.

Income.—The income for the year amounted to \$1,705,782.10.

Assets.—The total assets now amount to \$12,772,773.79, an increase during the year of \$361,027.41.

Payments on Policies.—The total amount paid to policy-holders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to \$2,401,025.88, making a total of \$14,111,453.51 paid since the Company's inception.

The Accounts have been audited by your Auditors, Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson, who have given their certificate. They retire, but are eligible for re-election.

In accordance with the Deed of Settlement of the Company, Mr. W. W. Burkill retiring, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. C. Stephenson resigned his seat on the Board during the year.

Mr. H. Macgregor and Mr. A. E. Algar were invited to join the Board and their election requires your confirmation.

C. H. Burkill, Chairman; A. W. Burkill, G. M. Wheeler, H. F. Wedburn, B. Macgregor and A. E. Algar, Directors; S. B. Neill, Manager and Actuary; and J. K. Tweed, Manager and Secretary.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1915, IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Amount of Life Assurance and Annuity Fund at the beginning of the year.....\$12,085,777.29

Amount of Staff Provident Fund at the beginning of the year.....23,074.78

Amount of Investment Reserve Fund at the beginning of the year.....27,597.26

Premiums received after deducting Re-Assurance.....2,097,108.86

Interest, Dividends, and a.s.d. on Investments.....\$740,700.79

Less Income Tax.....2,117.55

Profit on Sales of Stocks and Shares.....6,138.99

Claims under Policies paid and out-standings.....\$1,951,646.48

Surrenders including Surrenders of Bonus.....280,866.41

Annuities.....2,511.83

Bonuses in Cash.....107,000.06

Commission.....393,183.27

Expenses of Management including Rent, Salaries, Medical Expenses, and other charges.....493,444.10

Written off Investments.....58,422.27

Dividend paid to Shareholders.....6,849.82

Amount of Investment Reserve Fund at the end of the year.....27,597.26

Amount of Staff Provident Fund at the end of the year.....23,074.78

Amount of Life Assurance and Annuity Fund at the end of the year.....\$15,828,168.41

PARTICULARS OF NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1915.

No. of Policies 2,697; Total Sum Assured \$9,503,113.44; Single Premiums Received \$2,849,001; Yearly Renewed Premium Income \$417,633.01.

ALIEN RESIDENCE BUSINESS.

Mr. Ophthor Smith noted the following resolution:—

"That the following be added to the Bye-laws of the Club and be also included in the new Bye-laws:—

"44. Whenever a state of war exists between Great Britain and any other State all members of the Club who are subjects of such State shall forthwith cease to be members of the Club; and during such state of war no subject of such State shall be proposed as or become a member of the Club, resident, non-resident or visiting, or be permitted to enter the Club premises.

60. The General Committee shall have power to remove the name of any member coming under Bye-law No. 44 from the list of members of the Club and to take all other steps necessary or convenient for the carrying into effect the said Bye-law."

Mr. Smith said it was perhaps just as well to tell them the history of this resolution. The matter was brought before the general committee many months ago, he believed, through any other Club in the Colony, but there were reasons which the Committee thought good, why such a resolution had not come before the members. It might involve that it was Mr. Charles who had brought it up, and he regarded with horror many of the acts of which their enemies had been guilty, and he was of the opinion that the Club should not be associated with them.

Mr. Smith said that the resolution was carried unanimously.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN AGITATORS FOMENTING TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO BE PRESENTED TO RUMANIA.

SPLENDID RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

GERMAN AGITATORS ACTIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOMENTING TROUBLE AMONG THE WORKERS.

LONDON, July 19. A New York message states that Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, says that German agitators have approached labour leaders with a view to fomenting trouble and thus prevent the export of ammunition to the Allies. A strike affecting 12,000 ammunition workers begins to-day at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The agitators have now gone to New Haven to stir up trouble in the Winchester Repeating Arms Company's works. Unrest is prevalent in other ammunition centres in New England.

AN AUSTRO-GERMAN ULTIMATUM FOR RUMANIA.

LONDON, July 19. A telegram from Athens says an Austro-German ultimatum to Rumania is being prepared over the question of holding up German consignments of shells to Turkey. The troops withdrawn from the Galician front and destined for use against Serbia have been diverted to the Rumanian frontier. The matter is considered of vital importance by the Germans, who believe the fate of the Dardanelles to be sealed unless their consignments are forwarded.

13,809 AUSTRALIANS ENLIST IN A FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, July 19. A Melbourne message says the Parliamentary Recruiting Campaign in Victoria is concluded. 13,809 men have enlisted in a fortnight. Though the platform campaign has been completed the district committees are to continue their organisation for recruiting, as the fervour has only begun. The whole Commonwealth is now a training ground.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

FIERCE FIGHTING GENERAL.

LONDON, July 19. Fierce fighting is now general over practically the whole of the Russian strategic front, a thousand miles long from the Baltic to Bessarabia as a result of a general offensive begun on Thursday by von Hindenburg in the north and General Mackensen in the South with the object of encircling Warsaw. The Germans claim great successes and the capture of thousands of prisoners in both regions, and the Russians admit slight withdrawals to prepared positions, though they claim to have dealt the enemy many severe blows.

An interesting feature is the mention in both the Russian and the German communiqués of great cavalry battles in the Baltic provinces, where General Bauler has crossed the river Windau and is advancing north and south of Mitau. The enemy's principal effort is being made in the region of Prasnysky, where his forces are operating on a wide front. The Russians admit that they have been forced here to concentrate on positions nearer the river Naroff, this necessitating a regrouping of the forces to the left of the Vistula, which is now proceeding unopposed.

General Mackensen, operating between the Vistula and the Bug, made his principal efforts on Saturday near Wilkowsky, south of Lublin, where the Russians in the course of the day repulsed over ten attacks. The Germans claim to have stormed Krasnystaw south of Hott. The Russians admit that the enemy, after attacks in great masses continued till evening, made progress northwards in that vicinity. The Austrians claim to have forced the Russians to evacuate their positions between the Vistula and the Radom-Kielce Railway. The Russians announce the capture of 2,000 Austrians who crossed the Dniester on Friday.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 19. A Paris message says that fighting yesterday consisted of minor French successes, including the repulse of violent German attacks at Souchez and in the Argonne. The Germans at Souchez attacked at night on a front of 1,200 yards, and were defeated.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, July 19. Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the total naval and military casualties in the Dardanelles to the end of June were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	541	1,257	185
Men	7,543	25,557	7,401
Total	8,084	26,814	7,586

ALIEN ENEMIES IN INDIA.

Greater Precautions To Be Taken.

LONDON, July 20. Speaking in the House of Commons regarding the treatment of enemy aliens in India, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said he had just received a telegraphic report from the Raj stating that he considered that the time had come to take greater precautions against the abuse of leniency than hitherto, and that they will probably proceed on the same lines as those being followed in Great Britain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVE NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, July 19. A telegram from Sofia says that advices from Constantinople state that a British submarine torpedoed and sank two steamers and two lighters and damaged the quays of Constantinople.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

THE "LUSITANIA" INQUIRY JUDGMENT.

LONDON, July 17. The Report is issued by the Court, under the presidency of Lord Mersey, appointed to investigate the circumstances of the destruction of the "Lusitania".

The Court finds that the loss of the ship and lives (1,108) was caused by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality, and that the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board.

The Court found that the ship was provided with boat accommodation for 2,605 persons and that the number of persons on board was 1,950. Boats, life-jackets and lifebuoys were inspected at Liverpool on March 17th by the Board of Trade surveyor, and again on April 15th by the ship's carpenter at the beginning of the homeward voyage. Since the outbreak of war prizes had been given by the Company to induce crews to make themselves proficient in handling boats, and evidence is borne to the success of this policy by the story of more than one incident of during semaphores displayed after the catastrophe by members of the crew. Of the passengers, 941 were British of whom 381 perished; 130 Americans of whom 124 perished; the remainder from 17 other nationalities of whom 77 perished; total number saved 472. The conduct of passengers throughout was praiseworthy.

The cargo was general cargo of the ordinary kind, but part of it consisted of 5,000 cases of cartridges which were entered on the manifest. The torpedo struck. There were no other explosives on board the ship. The German Government has asserted that the "Lusitania" was equipped with masked guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, that she was transporting Canadian troops, and that she was violating the laws of the United States. Those statements are baseless inventions. She had no guns nor trained gunners, nor special ammunition, nor was she transporting troops nor violating any law of the United States.

As to the warning of passengers before she sailed, which in some quarters is held as some sort of excuse for their subsequent murder, it only makes clear the intention to commit crime, and that the planning of it took place before the ship sailed. The Cunard Company had decided shortly after the war started, that in spite of a diminution of traffic, it would be justified in running one big ship a month if the boiler power were reduced by one-fourth. Accordingly these conditions from November, 1914, the effect was to reduce her speed from 24 to 21 knots, but she was still the fastest trans-Atlantic ship and in the Court's opinion the reduction of the ship's speed was of no significance in the circumstances. The attack of the submarine was murderous because it was made with the deliberate and wholly unjustifiable intention of killing the people on board. German authorities on the Laws of War at Sea themselves establish beyond all doubt, that although in some cases the destruction of an enemy trader may be permissible, there is always the obligation first to secure the lives of those on board.

The Court held there was no explosion of any part of the cargo. The Court was held partly in camera, because the Admiralty did not wish published the advice given by the Admiralty to protect vessels from submarines and to protect the "Lusitania" on this occasion in particular. It was impossible, therefore, to discuss this in detail in the report, but it was made abundantly plain that the Admiralty has devoted most anxious care and thought to questions arising from submarine peril and that they had diligently collected all available information bearing on this particular voyage. The officials responsible for this deserved high praise. The whole blame for the cruel destruction of lives rests solely with those who plotted and committed the crime.

BASELESS GERMAN INVENTION REFUTED.

The following official announcement was issued on 16th July:— It has come to the attention of His Majesty's Government that an advertisement issued in the American *Machineist* of May 6th by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company is being quoted in the United States as showing the type of weapon exported from America for the use of the British Army. The advertisement relates to a new kind of high explosive the effects of which are described as follows:

"The material is high in tensile strength and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces on the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to shrapnel, but differs from it in that two explosive acids are used in the large cavity to explode the shell. A combination of these two acids causes a terrific explosion, having more power than anything of kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and the wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately. From what we are able to learn of the conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary immediately to cauterize the wounds if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison. It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in muscles are not dangerous as they have not poisonous element making prompt attention necessary."

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that this advertisement is not genuine, but was published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. However this may be, His Majesty's Government think it right to state that no order whatever for an explosive such as that described has been given either in America, or elsewhere, and they neither have used nor contemplate using any invention whose effects are those described in the advertisement.

SPORTING.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

H.K.C.C. v. Y.M.C.A.

The Hongkong C. C. team secured a handsome victory over the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday in the local tennis league. The scores were:— Hewitt and Maas (H.K.C.C.) beat Vireash and Mohler 9-3; beat Robertson and McPherson 8-3; beat Thomson and Fuller 8-2. Murphy and Cary (H.K.C.C.) beat Vireash and Mohler 8-3; beat Robertson and McPherson 8-3; beat Thomson and Fuller 10-1. Hall and Martin (H.K.C.C.) beat Vireash and Mohler 9-2; beat Robertson and McPherson 6-2; beat Thomson and Fuller 8-2. H.K.C.C. 75 games; Y.M.C.A. 21 games.

A C. and M. Gazette cable quotes the Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent as stating that a farmer has been fined £50 for stating it would be unhappy for Germany if she had to stop her volunteers and that in one battle volunteers had killed out for their fathers and mothers, had thrown away their rifles and deserted. Fifty volunteers had been already condemned to confinement in a fortress, and saved had been shot. The Telegraph reports the shooting of a German soldier at Thionville, for shooting the soldiers to disaffection.

LOSS OF THE MAJESTIC.

An Eye-Witness's Story.

Marseilles, June 13.

The post from the Dardanelles contains a letter written by a French soldier to his daughter giving a description of the sinking of the battleship Majestic. It says:— "At 6.55 on the morning of May 27 I saw the port of the German submarine to port. I immediately gave the alarm. The sighting of the periscope on board the Majestic, which was also on the look-out and had fired a gun. The cruiser at once began to fire dangerously, going over to angle of 45 degrees. Everything on the deck was falling and sliding down into the sea with a frightful din. There was, however, no panic, and the sailors, who had stripped in readiness for the final plunge, waited for the fatal moment with perfect calm."

Four minutes after the explosion the Majestic turned completely over and disappeared under the waves, only the funnel and the keel remaining above the water. It was a heartrending and terrible sight, right to see 600 strong men facing death in silence. They were thrown into the sea, where they were snatched by the netting which should have protected them from torpedoes, and which now exposed them like a huge drag-net. The large wharves, in which, with a deep sob, their beloved battleship sank to the bottom.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, July 20. A telegram from Vienna states that cholera is spreading in Austria-Hungary, and that there are 1000 fresh cases daily.

THE CHINESE WILL CASE.

In the Full Court this morning, Mr. Sharp, K.C., counsel for the appellant in an appeal to reverse the Chief Justice's decision of September 2nd, 1913, regarding the matter of the estate of Ho Tsin San, pointed out that the affidavits by the respondents were filed by persons not qualified experts in foreign law. He did not press that point but it was implied that he should ignore it as their Lordships had indicated that they would see the affidavits. The only expert evidence had been filed by no other respondent than the fourth who was represented by Mr. Jenkin.

Mr. Sharp observed that a daughter did not benefit under any property any property that she might have come to her through the family to which she became attached. The children of a secondary wife, he held, were legitimate children and entitled to succeed, according to Chinese law and custom.

Mr. Pollock, K.C., on behalf of the executors of the son of a second son of the testator, said the testator had three sons and one daughter, children in fact of one and the same woman. His clients were entirely innocent regarding the large number of affidavits which had been shovelled on the Court in recent days. His clients were not siding with any of the other parties in the case; they simply came before the Court to ask the Court as far as they could upon a somewhat difficult question of general construction. Counsel submitted there were two main questions the answers to which would go, at all events, a very long way towards a decision in the case. Those questions were: (1) Had the appellant proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the English statute of distributions was on April 5th 1845 applicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants? (2) If the appellant had not proved that, what was the combined legal effect of the statute of distributions and Chinese family custom?

Counsel submitted that the answer to the first question must be in the negative and that the statute of distributions was applicable.

To-day's Advertisements.

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship BENALDER.

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and from the wharves of the Company may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th July, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st August or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th July, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 20, 1915. 628

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship SHINYO MARU.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside on TUESDAY, July 20th, at Noon will be landed at Godown No. 1, and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 28th July at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 28th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 2nd August, 1915.

E. DOI, Acting Agent. Hongkong, July 20, 1915. 627

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a child or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CALLICURA

CURES

CORNS

Corns are one of the most distressing of the minor ailments.

The pain they produce in walking is often agonising.

Don't pare them. Don't try to dig them out.

Chiroprody is best left to the Chiroprodist!

Besides there is not the least necessity.

Callicura is a sure and certain cure. The Corn comes out of its own accord after a few applications.

Get a bottle to-day! Price 60 cents.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road, Central.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "OHUEN OHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; 33 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " 31.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Seelows and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Seacombe, Cheshire, England.

Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners.

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Telegrams "Corrugated"

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Perrier Jouet

1906 Vintage

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$80.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$83.00

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Dry Imperial.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$74.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$77.00

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Extra Dry.

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Tel. No. 185

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